

Is Kissinger a Soviet Agent?

*Details of his rapid rise from
college professor to the
"president" of the United
States are most intriguing*

BY FRANK A. CAPELL

RECENT EVENTS have proved that the greatest helper in the Western world to Soviet Union's world conquest aims is U.S. Secretary of State Henry M. Kissinger. So perhaps it should not be too surprising to hear charges that he is a member of a secret unit of Communist intelligence.

The latest assertion has been made by a former agent of the K.G.B. who defected, Colonel Michal Goleniewski.

The recruitment of Henry Kissinger by Soviet Intelligence reportedly goes back to World War II. Through the underground and partisan operations in Poland, the Soviets had organized and arranged various intelligence and counter-intelligence networks, part of which were reorganized after the end of World War II and continue to date.

Kissinger's connection with ODRA, a Polish partisan intelligence group (now operated by the Soviets) appears in papers written by a Col. Wozniesiowski, who was sentenced to 10 years in prison in 1956 by the Soviets.

Under the code name of Baraban there was listed an individual referred to as Bosenhard, a member of the U.S. Military Intelligence headquartered in

Oberammergau in West Germany. Under the code name of "Bor" and described as an agent of ODRA was U.S. Sergeant (and later Captain) Kissinger, counter-intelligence interrogator of the U.S. Army and instructor at the Military Intelligence School in Oberammergau, who was tied in with Bosenhard. The investigation memo indicated that in 1954 Kissinger was in the United States at Harvard University and having contact with the C.I.A.

C.I.A. Told About Kissinger

It was in 1961 and 1962 that Goleniewski told the Central Intelligence Agency about Kissinger who at that time appeared to be an unimportant Harvard professor but in 1973 he brought to the attention of both the British Security Service and American Intelligence the fact that Henry Kissinger, code name "Bor," was no longer "unimportant," having become the President's National Security Adviser. The information supplied concerning Henry Kissinger could be verified and confirmed by independent sources as there was no doubt he was in touch with Communist Intelligence during his military service in Germany. Since his phenomenal rise to power in the U.S. Government, Kissinger has been accompanied during his visits behind the Iron Curtain by staff officers of

intelligence or counter-intelligence of the K.G.B., which raises the question as to whether he is still in the service of the K.G.B. Kissinger's appointment as U.S. Secretary of State in spite of clandestine connections with the K.G.B. endangers not only the national security of the United States but also that of its Western allies.

The accuracy of information supplied by Aleksei Colonel Goleniewski was substantiated during the Senate Internal Security hearings entitled "State Department Security." The committee's chief counsel questioned a witness (John Norpel, Jr.) who had been with the F.B.I. and State Department Security. He was asked, "Do you know of any information ever furnished to the U.S. Government by Goleniewski which turned out to be untrue or inaccurate?" The witness answered, "I do not. No sir," and also testified that the considerable information supplied by Colonel Goleniewski had been checked out and proved to be true in every case.

Henry Kissinger was born in Fuerth, Germany on May 27, 1923. He arrived in the U.S. on September 5, 1938 and was naturalized while in the military service by the U.S. District Court of Spartanburg, S.C. on June 25, 1943. After attending high school in New York, Kissinger worked as a shipping clerk until inducted into the army on February 26, 1943. He received his basic training at Camp Croft, S.C. and was enrolled in the Army Specialized Training Program at the University of North Carolina and Lafayette University. He served in Europe in Company "G," 335th Infantry Regiment, 84th Infantry Division as an investigator in the Counter-Intelligence Corps. He was discharged as a staff sergeant in 1946 to accept employment as a Department of the Army civilian

instructor at the European Theater Intelligence School at Oberammergau, Germany, serving in this capacity for one year. Upon his return to the United States in 1947 Kissinger applied for a commission in the Officers Reserve Corps. He was appointed 2nd Lt. M1 (ORC) on April 19, 1948, promoted to 1st Lt. M1 (USAR) on May 11, 1951, and on November 15, 1955 was promoted to Captain. He completed annual tours of active duty from 15 to 90 days duration in the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff G-2, U.S. Army Intelligence Center at Fort Holabird, Maryland. On March 6, 1959 in a letter addressed to the adjutant general, Kissinger indicated a desire to resign his commission because of other obligations and the conviction that he could be "of greater service in a high rank in case an emergency necessitates this step . . ."

Pro-Communist Viewpoint

In 1955 Kissinger was investigated by Military Intelligence because the publication *Confluence*, which he edited, was reportedly written from a pro-Communist point of view. *Confluence* was a quarterly published by the Harvard Summer School of Arts, Sciences and Education. It received financial assistance from the Ford Foundation, Richardson Foundation, and Far Eastern Foundation. Among its advisers were a number of individuals who, according to intelligence sources, had affiliations with Communist or Communist-front organizations.

Intelligence sources reported that during January and February of 1959 Kissinger visited the Federal Republic of Germany and U.S. Army installations in Europe. Arrangements for his trip were made through General Lyman Lemnitzer. In 1959 he was also a research secretary for a

Council on Foreign Relations discussion group on political and strategic problems of deterrents. The group included Frank Altschul, Robert Amor, William C. Foster, Roswell Gilpatrick, Hans Morgenthau, Dean Rusk, and James Perkins.

In 1961 Kissinger was a special consultant to President Kennedy on the Berlin Crisis. He was also a consultant to the Operations Research Office, the Operations Coordinating Board, the Weapons System Evaluation Group, Psychological Strategy Board, National Security Council, and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. He has been listed as a participant in Bilderberg and Pugwash Conferences.

Associates are Security Risks

One of Kissinger's closest associates on the staff of the National Security Council was Helmut Sonnenfeldt, now Counselor of the State Department. According to intelligence sources, Sonnenfeldt met and became closely associated with Henry Kissinger in Germany during the period when Kissinger was in contact with Soviet Intelligence. Through Kissinger, Sonnenfeldt was made a State Department Counselor in spite of his well publicized involvement in espionage and security violations.

Another close contact of Kissinger has been Daniel Ellsberg, whom the French financial weekly *Valeurs Actuelles* identified as a Soviet agent who was in contact with the Soviet Embassy in Washington. Col. L. Fletcher Prouty, liaison officer for the C.I.A. for many years, identified Daniel Ellsberg as a C.I.A. agent. A little known fact about Ellsberg is that during the Kennedy Administration he participated in secret behind-the-scenes meetings in connection with the Cuban missile crisis.

Kissinger's recommendations for personnel have been as bad for the U.S. as his policy planning. When William O. Hall, former Director General of the Foreign Service, U.S. State Department, retired there was a sigh of relief in intelligence circles since Hall was a security risk who had been associated, friendly, and in contact with known Communists and Soviet espionage agents, including Alger Hiss, Harold Glasser and Virginius Frank Coe. The individual selected by Secretary Kissinger to be the new Director General was hardly an improvement. He is James Sutterlin, admitted homosexual and sex pervert who had already been declared a serious security risk by the State Department's own security office. In addition to security violations, he reportedly was compromised. Sutterlin, as Director General of the Foreign Service, has access to the most sensitive information involving our foreign policy and national security.

On Kissinger's recommendation, David Popper, a security risk, was selected to be the new U.S. Ambassador to anti-Communist Chile. Popper had entered the State Department through Alger Hiss, and was known to be a close contact of Frederick Vanderbilt Field and other important Communists and Soviet agents. Furthermore, Popper was reported to U.S. intelligence agencies as having been identified by a defector as a Soviet Intelligence operator. Louis Budenz, a former high ranking member of the Communist Party, USA, reported that top Communists had been informed that David Popper is "one of us" and should be treated accordingly.

Henry Kissinger has accomplished more for the Soviet Union than most of its top leaders. He brought about the so-called detente with the U.S.S.R. which resulted in our transferring important technology to

the Russian Communists and extending a billion dollars worth of trade on credit. He was responsible for the sell-out of free China and for the detente with Communist China. One of Kissinger's greatest achievements on behalf of the Communists occurred on February 8, 1974 when he (together with Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker, another security risk) pledged the return of the Canal Zone to Panama.

The anticipated claim of the State Department that Henry Kissinger was investigated by the F.B.I. and as a result was given top security clearances is meaningless. This was the same claim made in the case of Alger Hiss who received the same type of F.B.I. investigation and was also given top secret security clearances.

If we take into consideration the fact that Henry Kissinger has been a

Soviet agent since World War II and has managed to become one of the most influential men in America, if not the world, it becomes easier to understand why the Nixon Administration promotes policies which give aid, comfort and support to the world Communist Conspiracy.

THE AUTHOR

FRANK A. CAPELL, a Contributing Editor of *THE AMERICAN MERCURY*, is Editor and Publisher of *The Confidential Intelligence Report*, (a publication of *The Herald of Freedom*), from which this article was excerpted. *The C.I.R.* is an evaluation of information received from both private and official sources in the U.S. and abroad. Published monthly, the subscription rate is \$10 per year. (Box 3, Zarephath, N. J. 08890).

To Hell With Lawyers!

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who refused to buy current license, plates or to obtain a driver's license had 24 charges against him dismissed without paying a cent in fines or bond, and without spending a minute in jail.

Clyde Harmon of Mesa, Arizona, has been resisting the collection of sales taxes at his fruit stand for a couple of years and feels he will eventually break the State's right to require it. Citizens all over the country are defying IRS as to the submission of confidential information on tax forms and the turning over of records, and they have been winning.

Jerome Daly, a disbarred attorney, from Savage, Minnesota, is making far more money as a non-licensed attorney than he ever did with his certificate.

Defense Against the IRS

"I teach people to represent themselves," says Daly. Another former attorney, Bill Drexler, of St. Paul, Minnesota, is traveling around the country teaching people how to fight the IRS. The government put 155 witness on the stand to prove that Drexler had made over \$20,000 in each of three consecutive years. Drexler readily admitted that he had plead the fifth amendment—the right not to be a witness against himself—on his tax returns, and that hence his "failure" to file was in reality not a failure, but a "filing" which the IRS didn't like. He argued that his act was not "wilful", meaning with criminal intent, and that he had reason to rely

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